PUBLISHED FRIDAY MORNING
BY
BUEHLER & CO.,
*altimore st. between Court-house and Diamond,*
*Gettysburg, Pa.*

TERMS OF PUBLICATION:

THE STAR AND SENTINEL is published every Friday morning, at $2.00 a year in advance; or $2.50 not paid within the year. No subscriptions discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publishers.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at reasonable rates. A liberal reduction will be made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year.—Special notices will be inserted at special rates, to be agreed upon.

☞The circulation of the STAR AND SENTINEL is one half larger than that ever attained by any newspaper in Adams county; and, as an advertising medium, it cannot be excelled.

JOB WORK of all kinds will be promptly executed and at fair rates. Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., in every variety and style, will be printed at short notice. TERMS CASH.



## Professional Cards, &c.

JOHN C ZOUCK, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Collector of Book Accounts, Promissory Notes, Judgment Notes, Mortgages, &c., and prompt returns made. Also attends to writing Deeds, Mortgages, Judgments, Notes, Agreements, &c. New Oxford, Adams county, Pa.
Dec. 9, 1870.—3m*

WM. M'CLEAN. H. B. WOODS.

M'CLEAN & WOODS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. GETTYSBURG, PA.

OFFICE—On Baltimore Street, same heretofore occupied by the late firm of M. & W. McClean.
Nov. 18, 1870.—tf

J. M. KRAUTH, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Collections and all legal business promptly attended to.
Office on Baltimore street, south of the Court-house.
June 18, 1869—tf

D. MCCONAUGHY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office one door west of BUEHLER'S Drug Store, Chambersburg street.
Special attention given to Suits, Collections and Settlement of Estates. All legal business, and claims to Pensions, Bounty, Back-pay, and Damages against U. States, at all times promptly and efficiently attended to.
Land warrants located, and choice Farms for sale in Iowa and other western States.
June 15, 1866—tf

A. J. COVER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Will promptly attend to collections and all other Business trusted to his care.
Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa.
May 23, 1867—tf

DAVID A. BUEHLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Will promptly attend to collections and all other Business entrusted to his care.
Office at his residence in the three-story building opposite the Court-house.

DAVID WILLS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office at his residence in the south-east corner of Centre Square.
May 29, 1867—tf

B. H. S. HUSER. South-east corner of Chambersburg and Washington streets, opposite COL. TATE'S EAGLE HOTEL.
June 11, 1869—tf

DR. J. W. C. O'NEAL Has his office at his residence in Baltimore street, two doors above the *Compiler* Office.
May 29, 1867—tf

JOHN L. HILL, M. D., DENTIST, Office on Chambersburg street, nearly opposite the EAGLE HOTEL, Gettysburg, Pa.
☞Having been in constant practice over 20 years patients can be assured of good work.
July 9, 1867—tf

B. J. E. BERKSTRESSER, DENTIST. Having located in Gettysburg, offers his services to the public. Office in the old "*Sentinel*" office, S. E. corner Square, where he will be prepared to attend to any case within the province of the Dentist. Persons in want of full or partial sets of teeth are invited to call. Terms reasonable.
July 30, 1869—tf

## Hotels and Restaurants.

EAGLE HOTEL.

The largest and most ecommodious in

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

*Corner of Baltimore and Washington Sts*

JOHN L. TATE, Proprietor.

☞An Omnibus for Passengers and Baggage run to the Depot, on arrival and departure of Railroad Trains. Careful servants, and reasonable charges.
[May 28, 1867.—tf

KEYSTONE HOTEL,
*GETTYSBURG, PA.*
WM. E. MYERS, Proprietor.
NOW OPEN.

THIS is a new House, and has been fitted up in the most approved style. Its location is pleasant and convenient, being in the most business portion of the town. Every arrangement has been made for the accommodation and comfort of guests, with ample stabling attached. With experienced servants, and accommodating Clerks, we shall use every endeavor to please. This Hotel now open for the entertainment of the public, and we kindly solicit a share of public patronage.
[May 23, 1867—tf

NEW HOTEL.
HARRIS HOUSE,
*BALTIMORE STREET, GETTYSBURG, PA.*

THE undersigned has opened a Hotel, the HARRIS HOUSE, in the lately enlarged and handsome three-story Brick Building, on Baltimore street, two doors from the Court-house, Gettysburg, where he is prepared with accommodations for the comfortable entertainment of a large number of guests. His experience in the business warrants him in promising satisfaction in every case, and he feels certain that those who stop with him once will call again. Charges moderate.
His Table will always be supplied with the best the Gettysburg and Baltimore markets may afford, whilst his Bar will have the choicest wines, liquors, ales, &c.
He also has ample Stabling, with a good Hostler in attendance.
A liberal share of public patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be spared to deserve it.
W. F. HARRIS.
April 15, 1870.—tf

UNION HOTEL.
[FORMERLY THE "WHITE HALL,]
YORK SPRINGS, PENN'A.

THE undersigned has leased this well-established and popular Hotel, in Pleasant (York Springs Borough,) The Hotel is pleasantly located in the most business part of the town. The table will be supplied with the best that the market can afford and the Bar with the choicest Liquors. There is also excellent Stabling, with attentive hostlers. This Hotel is the office of the Gettysburg and Mechanicsburg Stage Line, also the York Springs and New Oxford line. The former arrives here at 1 P. M. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from Mechanicsburg (for Gettysburg;) returning at 10 A. M. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The York Springs line leaves the Hotel daily at 5 P. M., for New Oxford, returning at 4 P. M. He feels confident that long experience in business will enable him to let none go away dissatisfied, so may patronize him. Charges moderate. Boarders taken by the week, month or year.
K. P. KITTINGER, *Proprietor.*
York Springs, Nov. 4, 1870.—tf

## Photograph Galleries.

TIPTON & MYERS'
EXCELSIOR GALLERIES
GETTYSBURG, PA.,

Make all styles of Pictures from ambrotype to life-size, including the

"REMEMBRANDTS"
OR SHADOW PICTURES.
Photographs Finished in Oil,
WATER COLORS, OR INDIA INK.
Views of the Battle-field!
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

☞Always a large and well selected stock of Frames, Albums, Chromolithos, Cord, Tassels, &c., always on hand. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Dec. 7, 1870.—tf



# The Star and Sentinel.

VOL. LXXI. NO. 5. GETTYSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1870. WHOLE NO. 3645.



## Business Cards.

PRIME OYSTERS

JOHN GRUEL,
*Chambersburg st., Gettysburg, Pa., next door to Eagle Hotel,*
Has always on hand the very
BEST OYSTERS,
which can be commanded in the market, which will be served up in any style desired. He has special accommodations for LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. Give him a call.
☞Also, always on hand a large assortment of Confections, Cakes, Fruits, Almonds, Raisins, Figs, Toys, &c. Nov. 4, 1870.—tf

NEW BUSINESS.
Upholstering & Trimming.
WILLIAM E. CULP

HAS opened an establishment opposite Weaver's Livery Stables, on Washington street, for covering
SOFAS, CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, AND UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
He also continues his old business of Trimming Buggies, Carriages, &c., and solicits from the public their patronage. Charges moderate.
Dec. 11—tf

BLACKSMITHING.
B. G. HOLLEBAUGH

HAS opened a Blacksmith Shop on Washington street, next door to Chritzman's Carpenter Shop, and is prepared to do all kinds of BLACKSMITHING, at reasonable rates, and invites a share of public patronage.
*REPAIRING of all kinds. Give us a Call.*
April 30, 1869—tf

COOPERING.
PETER CULP
Has commenced the
COOPERING BUSINESS
in all its branches at his residence on the Mummasburg road, at the end of Carlisle street, Gettysburg, Pa. The public can always have made to order all kinds and styles of
MEAT VESSELS,
CROUT STANDS, PICKEL STANDS,
TUBS, FLOUR BARRELS.
I also manufacture 5 and 10 gal. Kegs, Cider Barrels. And all other kinds of Coopering. Repairing done cheaply and with despatch. Give us a call. [Aug. 13, 1869—tf

GRANITE YARD,
*GETTYSBURG, PA.,*
ON RAILROAD, NEAR FREIGHT DEPOT.
PETER BEITLER
is prepared to furnish GRANITE, for all kinds o BUILDING AND MONUMENTAL PURPOSES, at reasonable rates—
Curbing, Sills, Steps,
ASHLERS, POSTS, MONUMENTS, CEMETERY BLOCKS, &C., &C.,
cut and finished in every style desired, by best of workmen.
☞Orders from a distance promptly attended to.
June 3—tf

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!
ROBERT D. ARMOR,
Gas Fitter, Plumber and Bell Hanger,
Can be found at his residence on corner of East Middle and Stratton streets,
GETTYSBURG, PA.,
Will promptly attend to all orders in his line.—Work done in the most satisfactory manner, and at prices as low as can possibly be afforded to make a living.
GAS PIPE
furnished, as well as Chandeliers, Brackets, Drop Lights, &c.; also, WATER PIPE, Stops, Top and Front Boxings, and, in short, everything belonging to gas or water fixtures.
Bells hung, and furnished if desired. Locks of all kinds repaired. [April 29, 1870—tf

GETTYSBURG BAKERY.

THE firm of Newport & Ziegler having been dissolved, the undersigned will continue the Baking business, in all its branches, at the old stand,
Corner of South Washington and West Middle streets, Gettysburg, Pa.
All kinds of
CRACKERS, CAKES, BREAD, ROLLS, PRETZELS, &c.,
constantly baked and always to be had fresh.
With many years experience and every disposition to please, he feels that he can promise satisfaction in all cases. Orders solicited, and promptly attended to. With many thanks for the patronage bestowed on the old firm, its continuance is asked.
BALTZER NEWPORT.
April 9, 1869—tf

STEAM SAW MILL.

THE undersigned has in operation a STEAM SAW MILL at the South Mountain, near Graeffenburg Springs, and is prepared to saw to order bills of
White Oak, Pine, Hemlock,
or any kind of Timber desired, at the shortest notice and at low rates. He also manufactures
Shingles, Pailings, &c.
LUMBER
of every description, at any point at the LOWEST RATES. Spec. cash will be deducted for the cash payment. Spec. will be charged from the time of delivery, if not paid for previously. Time will be given to responsible parties, if desired. Should be addressed to him at Graefenburg P. O. Adams county, Pa.
HENRY MILTENBERGER.
Oct. 29, 1869—tf

GUNSMITHING!
BATTLE-FIELD RELICS!
Canes, Shells, Bullets!
E. WOODWARD

Would respectfully call the attention of the public to his large assortment of Relics gathered on the Gettysburg battle-field.
Gunsmithing attended to with promptness and all work warranted.
Give us a call at our place of business on Carlisle street, (McConaughy's Hall,) near the Depot, Gettysburg, Pa. [July 9, 1869.—tf

JEREMIAH CULP,
*GETTYSBURG, PA.,*
UNDERTAKER
AND PAPER-HANGER,
is prepared to furnish, on short notice and reasonable terms,
COFFINS of all Styles.

He also keeps on hand a large assortment of WALL PAPER, which he will sell at lowest cash rates, and if desired will furnish hands to put it on the wall.
Finis and Fancy Sign Painting executed to order.
☞New York street, a few doors east of Lutheran Church.
May 27, 1867—tf

The Star and Sentinel is the best advertising medium in Southern Pennsylvania.

## Dry Goods, Notions, &c.

Fahnestock Brothers.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Dry Goods, Hardware,
QUEENSWARE, CARPET,
Groceries, Cedarware,
IRON, PAINTS, &c.

FURS are cheap this season at Fahnestock's.

DRESS GOODS—all the new styles and in every variety at Fahnestock's.

COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS and NEEDLE-WORK—the largest stock ever in town at Fahnestock's.

SHAWLS of all kinds and prices at Fahnestock's.

CHRISTMAS GOODS at Fahnestock's.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, &c., latest style at Fahnestock's.

CALICOS—best at 12½ cents at Fahnestock's.

WATER-PROOF CLOTH from $1.00 yard up at Fahnestock's.

RIBBONS and DRESS TRIMMINGS at Fahnestock's.

GLOVES in large assortment at Fahnestock's.

Nov. 18, 1870—tf

J. L. SCHICK,

has the Largest and Best Selected Stock of

DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS,

that has been brought to Gettysburg this Spring which will be sold at the lowest possible rates.
May 6, 1870—tf.

NEW FIRM.
REBERT & BUSHMAN,
Dry Goods, Carpets, Glassware, &c.

THE firm of Rebert & Elliott having been dissolved, it is succeeded by REBERT & BUSHMAN, who will continue the Mercantile business at the old stand, on Baltimore street, opposite the Court-house, Gettysburg. The junior partner is for years been employed as salesman in the store of J. L. Schick, and therefore brings to his new position an experience in the business possessed by few.
The stock now offered, owing to large additions of the newest and latest styles and patterns of Goods, is one of rare attractiveness, and cannot fail to please, whilst their prices, having been bought for cash, will also be found to be the best advantage, will also be found satisfactory. The inducements they offer cannot be excelled in the town or county. They make a specialty of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
an invite attention to the assortment they now offer, promising at the same time to continue it up to the highest standard.
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
they offer a large and varied stock, and feel certain that all who come can be suited in goods and prices.
DOMESTICS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, &c., &c., will always be found in full variety, with the best changes offered to buyers.
Everything possible will be done to render satisfaction, and thus earn a liberal share of public patronage, which they respectfully solicit.
ADAM REBERT,
JOHN H. BUSHMAN.
Nov. 25, 1870.—tf

NEW
Fall and Winter Goods
AT GRIEST & BOWERS,
*York Springs, Pa.*
MOTTO—"Quick Sales, Small Profits and Quick Returns."

THE undersigned, having just returned from the city of Baltimore, takes the citizens of York Springs and elsewhere a well selected STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of Dry Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Drugs, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Furs, Oil Cloths, &c., &c., which he is offering at great reduced prices. RAIMENT FOR DRESS GOODS and WOOLLEN HOSIERY.
Please remember that cash brings better bargains than long credits, and frequent settlements make long friends.
We have a large lot of ready-made OVERCOATS, made to order, suitable for this vicinity, which will be sold CHEAP for cash.
Thankful for past favors, and the attention to business and a disposition to please, we solicit a continuance of public patronage.
GRIEST & BOWERS.
Oct. 28, 1870.—tf

T. R. COVER. A. RAFFENSPERGER.
NEW FIRM.
*ARENDTSVILLE, PA.*

THE undersigned having entered into partnership in the [illegible] business at Arendtsville, would respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally that they have just opened a large and well selected stock of
Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hardware, Queensware,
which have been purchased in a falling market, and which they are prepared to sell at the lowest figures, call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Give us a call at our place of business on Carlisle street, (McConaughy's Hall,) near the Depot, Gettysburg, Pa. [July 9, 1870.—tf
Arendtsville, Pa., April 15, 1870—tf

Meat Notice.

MEAT MARKET!!
NEW FIRM!
GEO. R. STOVER & HEAD & WIBLE,

HAVING entered into partnership in the [illegible] business, will carry it on in all its branches. All kinds of
Fresh Meat Every Day.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Aug. 13, 1869—tf

## Medical.

Baltimore Lock Hospital.

DR. JOHNSTON,
Physician of this celebrated Institution, has discovered the most Certain, Speedy, Pleasant and Effectual Remedy in the World, for all
DISEASES OF IMPRUDENCE,
Weakness of the Back, or Limbs, Strictures, Affections of the Kidneys, or Bladder, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Languor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the heart, Timidity, Trembling, Dimness of Sight, or Giddiness, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin, Affections of the Liver, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels—those terrible disorders arising from Solitary Habits of Youth—SECRET and solitary practices, more fatal to their victims, than the song of the Syrens to the Mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes, or anticipations, rendering marriage, &c., impossible.
YOUNG MEN
especially, who have become the Victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to ecstacy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.
MARRIAGE.
Married persons, or Young Men contemplating marriage, aware of Physical Weakness (Loss of Procreative Power—Impotency,) Nervous Excitability, Palpitation, Organic Weakness, Nervous Debility, or any other disqualification, speedily relieved.
He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidentially rely upon his skill as a physician.
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
*IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF POWER,*
Immediately Cured, and Full Vigor Restored.
This distressing affection—which renders life miserable and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgences.—Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny, that the power of procreation is not sooner by those falling into improper habits, than by the prudent? Beside being deprived of the pleasures of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms of both body and mind arise. The system becomes deranged, the Physical and Mental Functions Weakened, Loss of Procreative Power, Nervous Irritability, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Constitutional Debility, and Wasting of the Frame, Cough, Consumption, Decay and Death.
A CURE WARRANTED IN TWO DAYS.
Relief in Six Hours: No Mercury!
Persons Ruined by Ignorant, Trifling Pretenders, and their Deadly Poisons, should apply immediately.
DR. JOHNSTON,
Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, ☞Graduate of one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the Hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.
TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.
Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgences and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, study, society or marriage.
These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by the early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.
MENTALLY.—The fearful effects of the mind are much to be dreaded. Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.
Thousands of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of Consumption.
YOUNG MEN
who have injured themselves by a certain practice, indulged in when alone, a habit frequently learned from evil companions or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured, renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.
What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the pride of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequence of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons must, before contemplating
MARRIAGE,
reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage, the prospect hourly darkens to the view, the mind becomes shadowed to despair, and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another is blighted with our own.
DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE.
When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds that he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame or dread of discovery deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease makes their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing with frightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to that undiscovered country, "from whence no traveller returns."
It is a melancholy fact, that thousands DIE victims to this terrible disease, through failing into the hands of ignorant or unskilful PRETENDERS, who by the use of that deadly Poison, Mercury, &c., destroy the constitution, and incapable of curing, keep the unhappy sufferer month after month taking their noxious or injurious compounds, and instead of being restored to a renewal of Life, Vigor and happiness, is despairleave him with ruined Health, to sigh over his gilding folly.
To such, therefore, DR. JOHNSTON pledges himself to preserve the most inviolable secrecy, and by his extensive practice and observations in the great Hospitals of Europe, and the first in this country, viz: England, France, Philadelphia and elsewhere, is enabled to offer the most Speedy, Certain and Effectual Remedy in the World for all diseases of Imprudence.
DR. JOHNSTON,
*OFFICE, 7 SOUTH FREDERICK STREET,*
BALTIMORE, MD.,
left hand side going from Baltimore street, a few doors from the corner. Full not to observe the name and number.
☞No letters received unless postpaid and containing a stamp to be used on the reply. Persons writing should state age, and send a portion of advertisement describing symptoms.
There are so many Paltry, Designing and Worthless Impostors advertising themselves as Physicians, trifling with and ruining the health of all who unfortunately fall into their power, that Dr. Johnston deems it necessary to say especially to those unacquainted with his reputation, that his Credentials or Diplomas always hang in his office.
☞ENDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS.
The many thousands cured at this establishment, year after year, and the numerous Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnston witnessed by the faculty, editors of the press and many other persons, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.
SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED.
March 11, 1870—1yIpr

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
FOR ALL THE PUPOSES OF A LAXATIVE MEDICINE.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by every one as a cathartic, nor was any ever before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but searching purgative pill. The obvious reason is, that it is more reliable and far more effectual than any other. Those who have used it know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that when it fails once it does all—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its compounder. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cases are known in the very neighborhood, and we do not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.
They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.
Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills speedily cure:
For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Listlessness, Lowness and Loss of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.
For Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice or Green Sickness, Bilious Colic and Bilious Fevers, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.
For Dysentery or Diarrhœa, but one mild dose is generally required.
For Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such simple means complaints disappear.
For Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings they should be taken in large and frequent doses to increase the effect of a drastic purge.
For Suppression a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.
As a Dinner Pill, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.
As a gentle Purgative they stimulate the stomach and bowels into healthy action, thereby giving tone, strength and vigor to the whole system. In fact, these Pills are the best physic for general use that can be employed in any condition of the body. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., *Practical Chemists,*
LOWELL, MASS.,
And sold by Druggists everywhere.
☞For sale in Gettysburg, by A. J. GLEIM, Agent.



The Star and Sentinel.


### THE CHRISTMAS DOOR.

BY LOIS BROOKE.

All the year long the moon gives light,
And makes a silver day of night;
But once a year
She seems more near,—
Shows every night her steadfast face,
And fills the sky with tranquil grace.
'Tis hard to tell when day is done,
For day and night flow into one.

So Heaven shines downward all the while,
And lights us with its constant smile;
But once a year
It draws more near:
Wide open stands the shining door,
With gleams of light unseen before:
And all across flash glimpses fleet
Of upper joys and radiant feet.

'Tis ever so since love broke through,
And down the widening spaces flew:
That blessed year
Our Lord came near;
For Him swung back the starry bound:
Deepened far up the great profound:
All Heaven swept outward at his birth,
And naught was narrow but the earth!

Now evermore He stands and waits
Some lifting of these lower gates:
But once a year
He waits more near:—
Shall the blest door be thrown so wide,
And only we the entrance hide?
Unbar all hearts, make room within,
And let the holy Christmas in!

*Scribner's for January.*

### CHRISTMAS CAROL.

BY J. G. HOLLAND.

I.

There's a song in the air!
There's a star in the sky!
There's a mother's deep prayer
And a baby's low cry!
And the star rains its fire and the Beautiful sing,
For the manger of Bethlehem cradles a King!

II.

There's a tumult of joy
O'er the wonderful birth,
For the Virgin's sweet boy
Is the Lord of the earth.
Ay! the star rains its fire and the Beautiful sing,
For the manger of Bethlehem cradles a King!

III.

In the light of that star
Lie the ages impearled:
And that song from afar
Has swept over the world.
Every heart is aflame, and the Beautiful sing
In the homes of the nations that Jesus is King.

IV.

We rejoice in the light,
And we echo the song
That comes down through the night
From the heavenly throng.
Ay! we shout to the lovely evangel they bring,
And we greet in his cradle our Saviour and King.

*Scribner's for January.*

### THE DARK HOUR.

"I can't stand it any longer, Jane. I'll go out, and perhaps something will turn up for us."

"It's a cold night, Robert."

"Cold, yes! But it's not much colder outside than in. It would have been much better for you if you had married John Tremain," he said bitterly.

"Don't say that, Robert, I've never regretted my choice."

"Not even now, when there is not a loaf of bread in the house for you and the children."

"Not even now, Robert. Don't be discouraged. God has not forsaken us. Perhaps this Christmas eve the tide will turn; better days may dawn upon us to-morrow."

Robert Brice shook his head despondingly.

"You are more hopeful than I, Jane. Day after day I have been in search of employment. I have called at fifty places, only to receive the same answer everywhere."

Just then little Jimmy, who had been asleep, woke up.

"Mother," he pleaded, "won't you give me a piece of bread? I am so hungry."

"There is no bread, Jimmy darling," said the mother with an aching heart.

"When will there be some?" asked the child piteously.

Tears came to the mother's eyes. She knew not what to say.

"Jimmy, I'll bring you some bread," said the father hoarsely, and he seized his hat and went to the door.

His wife, alarmed, laid her hand upon his sleeve. She saw the look in his eyes, and she feared to what step desperation might lead him.

"Remember, Robert," she said solemnly, "it is hard to starve, but there are things that are worse."

He shook her hand, but not roughly, and without a word passed out.

Out in the cold streets! They would be their only home next. For a brief time longer he had the shelter of a cheerless room in a cold tenement house, but the rent would become due at the end of the month, and he has nothing to meet it.

Robert Brice was a mechanic, competent and skillful. Three years since he lived in a country village where his expenses were moderate, and he found no difficulty in meeting them. But in an evil hour he grew tired of his village home and removed to the city. Here he vainly hoped to do better. For a while he met with very good success, but he found his tenement house, in which he was obliged to live, a poor substitute for the neat cottage which he had occupied in the country. He saw his mistake, but was too proud to go back.

"Of course I can't have as good accommodations here as in the country," he said, "but it is something to live in, and be in the midst of things."

"I'd rather be back again," said his wife; "somehow the city doesn't seem like home; there I used to run in and take tea with a neighbor, and have a pleasant social time; here I know scarcely anybody."

"You'll get used to it after while," said her husband.

She did not think so, but did not like to complain.

But a time of great depression came, and with it a suspension of business enterprises. Work ceased for Robert Brice and many others. If he had been in his old home he could have turned his hand to something else, and at the worst could have borrowed of his neighbors until better times. But the friendly relations arising from neighborhood do not exist in the city to the same extent as in the country. So day by day he went out to seek work, only to find himself one of a large number, all of whom were doomed to disappointment. If he had been alone he could have got along somehow, but it was a sore trial to come into a cheerless room, and pale wife and hungry children, with no relief to offer them.

When on that Christmas eve Robert Brice went into the streets he hardly knew how he was going to redeem the promise he had made little Jimmy. He was absolutely penniless, and had been so for three days. There was nothing that he was likely to find to do at night.

"I will pawn my coat," he said at last. "I cannot see my wife and children starve."

It was a well worn overcoat, and that cold winter night he needed something more to keep him warm. Weakened by enforced fasting he was more sensitive to the cold, and shivered as he walked along without it, but I cannot see my children starve before my eyes."

He was not in general an envious man, but when he saw sleek, well fed citizens buttoned up to the throat in warm overcoats, come out of the brilliantly lighted shops, provided with presents for happy children at home, while his were starving, he suffered some bitter thoughts upon the inequality of fortune's gifts to come to his mind.

Why should they be so happy, he so miserable?

There was a time, he remembered it well, when he too suffered not the Christmas eve to pass without buying some little gift for Jimmy and Agnes. How little he dreamed then that they would ever want bread.

There was one man shorter than himself, warmly clad, who passed him with his hands thrust into the pockets of his overcoat. There was a pleasant smile upon his face. He was doubtless thinking of the happy circle at home.

Robert knew him as a rich merchant, whose ample warehouse he had often passed. He had applied to this man only two days before for employment and been refused. It was perhaps the thought of the wide difference between them, so far as outward circumstances went, that led Robert to follow him.

After a while the merchant—Mr. Grimes—drew his handkerchief safely from his pocket. As he did so he did not perceive that his pocket-book came out with it and fell to the sidewalk.

He did not perceive it, but Robert did. His heart leaped into his mouth and a sudden thought entered his mind. He bent quickly down and picked up the pocket-book. He raised his eyes instantly to see if the movement was noticed. It was not. The merchant went on unheeding his loss.

"This will buy bread for my wife and children," thought Robert, instantly.

A vision of the comfort which the money would bring that cheerless room lighted up his heart for an instant, but then, for he was not dishonest, there came another thought. The money was not his, as much as he wanted it.

"But I cannot see my wife and children starve," he thought again. "If it is wrong to keep the money God will pardon the offence. He will understand my motive."

All this was sophistry, and he knew it. In a moment he felt it to be so. There were some things worse than starvation. It was his wife who said this just before he came out. Could he meet her gaze when he returned with food so obtained.

"I've lived honest so far," he thought; "I won't turn thief now."

It was with an effort he came to this decision, for all the while there was before his eyes that vision of a cheerless home, and he could hear Jimmy vainly asking for food. It was with an effort that he stepped forward and placed his hand on the merchant's shoulder, and extended the hand that held the pocket-book.

"Thank you," said the merchant, turning round, "I hadn't perceived my loss."

"You dropped it when you took out your handkerchief."

"And you saw it and picked it up. I am much obliged to you."

"You have reason to be," said Robert in a low voice. "I came near keeping it."

"What would have been dishonest," said Mr. Grimes, his tone altering slightly.

"Yes, it would; but it's hard on a man to be honest when he is penniless, and his wife and children without a crust."

"Surely you and your family are not in that condition?" said the merchant earnestly.

"Yes," said Robert, "it is only too true."

"And you are out of work?"

"For two months I have vainly sought for work. I applied to you two days since."

"I remember, you now. I thought I had seen your face before. You still want work."

"I should feel grateful for it."

"A porter left me yesterday. Will you take his place for twelve dollars a week."

"Thankfully, sir. I would for half that."

"Then come to-morrow morning, or rather, as to-morrow will be a holiday, the day succeeding. Meantime take this for your present necessities."

He drew from his pocketbook a bank note, and put it into Robert's hand.

"It's fifty dollars!" said Robert in amazement.

"I know it. The pocketbook contains a thousand dollars. But for you I should have lost the whole. I wish you a merry Christmas."

"It will, indeed, be a merry Christmas," said Robert, with emotion. "God bless you, sir. Good night."

Jane waited for her husband in the cold and cheerless room, which for a few days longer she might call her home.

"Do you think father will bring some bread?" said little Jimmy, as he nestled close in her lap.

"I hope so, darling," she said; but her heart misgave her. She feared it was a delusive hope.

An hour past—there was a step on the stair—her husband's. It could not be, for this was a cheerful, elastic step, coming up two stairs at a time. She looked eagerly to the door.

Yes, it was he. The door opened. Robert, radiant with joy, entered with a basket full of substantial provisions.

"Have you some bread, father?" asked Jimmy hopefully.

"Yes, Jimmy, some bread and meat from a restaurant, and here's a little tea and sugar. There's a little wood left, Jane, Let's have a bright fire and a comfortable meal; for, please God, this shall be a merry Christmas."

"How did it happen? Tell me, Robert."

So Robert told his wife, and soon a bright fire lit up the before cheerless room, and there were four happy hearts that waited in joyful hope for the dawn of a "Merry Christmas Day."

The next week they moved to a better home. They have never since known what it is to want. Robert found a firm friend in the merchant, and has an account in the savings bank, and has reason to remember, with a grateful heart, God's goodness on that Christmas Eve.

### HUMOROUS.

"Rum did it all," said a man on the gallows "and I,ll never drink another drop as long as I live."

The youth who left home because his mother would not let him wear a standing collar, is now acting as corresponding secretary to a circus.

"The attempt," says an exchange, "to start an asylum for useless young men has failed, as no building could be constructed large enough."

A little girl, looking at a picture of Eve in a Boston gallery, exclaimed: "Oh, mother; I should think that woman would be afraid of grasshoppers!"

Grace.—"Iam going to see Clara today have you a message?"

Charlotte.—"I wonder how you can visit that dreadful girl, Give her my love."

A Soldier being asked if he met with much hospitality when in Ireland, replied, "That he was in the hospital nearly all the time he was there."

"Digby, will you take some of this butter?" "Thank you, ma'am, I belongs to the temperance society—can't take anything strong," answered Digby.

Give a small child a pack of cards and a spellin book; and he will learn to play a good game of hi-lo-jack long before he kin spell a word of two syllables.

One Pittsburg man arrested another for calling him a "schweinegle." He said he did not mind the name so much but wants to know what it means.

Gloves are now made in England with a pocket on the inside of the palm, to suit the habit indulged in by the fair sex of carrying money in that position.

A couple of farmers in Harding county, Iowa, went to law five years ago over $25. The suit has just ended, and both farmers had to sell their farms to pay the costs.

An Ohio widow was requested by the dear departed's aristocratic relatives to give a false name when she went out washing so as not to disgrace the family. Such thoughtfulness is touching.

A king's fool condemned to die, was allowed to choose the form of death, and chose old age. An Iowa girl being asked the same question, remarked that if she must die she preferred to be smothered—with kisses.

"Well my dear," said our good pastor, at Sunday school, to a tow-headed urchin, "I am glad to hear you are getting to be a better boy." "Why, sir," said little Joe looking up with grave earnestness, "gosh I ain't been sick."

One of the New York shoddy aristocrats, a member of a fashionable church, electrified a music-seller some time since by inquiring for "Solomon's Song," saying his minister had spoken of it as a production of great genius and beauty, and that he wanted his daughter to sing it!

An Injunction.—From Surprise Valley comes the story of an old fellow who got very jealous because his young wife went to a ball with a good looking fellow, and strayed out until broad daylight. The old chap went to a justice of the peace and told his story, winding up with "I want yer to help me, for that thing has been going on about long enough." "Well, said the justice, "you can write down to Yreka and see if some of the lawyers can't get you a divorce." "Divorce!" roared the angry man, "who the deuce wants a divorce?" The justice began to get wrathy. "If you don't want a divorce, what in the deuce brought you here?" "why I want an injunction to stop further proceedings."

### A BLACK HUSBAND PUNISHED.

"Mr. Moncition," said my grand-mother, "I have no wood to burn to-day. What shall I do?"

"Oh! send Louisa round to pick up some." said the good man, making a st

# The Star and Sentinel.

FRIDAY MORNING, Dec. 23, 1870.

D. A. BUEHLER, Editor and Business Agent.

Advertisers and others interested will bear in mind that the regular circulation of the "STAR AND SENTINEL" is much larger than that of any other paper published in the County, being read weekly by not less than 11,000 persons.


## JANUARY, 1871.

### SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

Persons indebted to this office for subscription, advertising and job work, will please bear in mind that the first of the year is our time for the general settlement of accounts. Mail subscribers to the STAR AND SENTINEL can easily learn their indebtedness by examining the printed addresses upon the margin of the paper, (as, for instance, "John Smith, Jan70," shows that there would be a year due on the 1st of January, 1871,) and can remit by mail, sending money orders when convenient. Subscribers in town will please call at the office and settle their dues.

### PROPOSITION TO HONOR TREASON.

Last week we briefly referred to the debate in the United States Senate on Senator McCreery's proposition to restore "Arlington Heights" to Gen. Lee's widow, and remove the twenty thousand Union dead now reposing there. The outrageous insult thus offered to the Senate and the country, drew out Edmunds, Morton, Scott, Thayer, Patterson, Nye, Sumner, and other Republican Senators, in eloquent and indignant denunciations of the outrage. Aside from the eloquent utterances of these gifted champions of freedom, the debate has a marked significance, in that Mr. McCreery's resolution and the arguments by which he enforced it, disclose the spirit that animates the Democratic leaders, and foreshadows their purpose, if so be the American people should re-invest them with political power. So regarding it, we copy from the official report in the *Congressional Globe*, a full abstract of the debate, and feel assured that we need tender no apology to our readers for giving it so much prominence. Every intelligent voter should give it a careful perusal. Casserly and Bayard, of the Democratic Senators, alone voted with the Republicans in emphatic rebuke of McCreery's proposition. The other Democratic Senators either gave it their approval or shirked the record. The Senate, in absolutely refusing to receive the proposition, fitly expressed the loyal sentiment of the nation, and did justice to the memory of our heroic dead, and in so far we are glad that Senator McCreery gave opportunity for such expression.

Referring to this discussion the Philadelphia *Bulletin* pertinently remarks that "it is difficult to find any terms in which to denounce this rebel movement, more forcible and eloquent than those employed by the loyal Senators. But we may say that the McCreery resolution is an embodiment of a feeling of sentimental admiration of General Lee which found expression in many Northern newspapers before, and at the time of, his death. So much has been said of what Senator McCreery calls Lee's 'inflexible virtue,' of his chivalrous sense of honor, his spotless integrity and his constant piety, that many weak-minded people have determined that he possessed all these excellent qualities, and was a model gentleman. It was time some expression had been given to the sentiments of the sturdily loyal and sensible people who believe Lee to have been false and treacherous and base; who think that as he sinned deliberately and in cold blood, disregarding his solemn oath and most sacred obligations, drawing his sword in an unholy cause; that as he exerted his great influence to seduce many weaker men from their allegiance, and as he used his talent for four years in such a manner that he caused the death of thousands of innocent men, he was a traitor so foul and wicked that Benedict Arnold seems almost virtuous when compared with him. We rejoice that this opinion has at last found official utterance, for if the rebel verdict had been suffered to prevail, incalculable harm would have been done to the youth of the country and to the moral sense of many of the people."

SENATORS SHURZ AND DRAKE, of Missouri, had Friday and Saturday last, as field days in the Senate, explaining and defending their positions in the recent political contest in that State. Senator Shurz, who is a brilliant debater, occupied Friday in an elaborate advocacy of his proposition, by a General Amnesty bill, to restore political and civil rights to all who waged war against the Government. Senator Drake replied on Saturday, charging on his colleague a deliberate betrayal of the Republicans of Missouri by striking hands with rebels and traitors. He held that amnesty could only be safely extended to those who were willing to accept the situation and manifested a purpose to stand by the Government. So long as murder was rampant in the South, and the lives of Union men were threatened by these same rebels, it would be a crime to invest them with political power. Senator Drake's reply elicited applause in the galleries several times, notwithstanding the interposition of the Vice President, showing that Senator Shurz's sentimental philanthropy will have to be nursed awhile, before it can be made acceptable to loyal men.

AN exchange says: "Terre Haute claims to have whiskey that takes men's finger nails off. That is nothing. New Jersey has whiskey that will carry all the furniture out of a man's house, throw him out in the street, lock the door and carry away the key."

Pennsylvania whiskey can beat that—stealing men's brains, converting them into idiots, fools, madmen, murderers. More—it will sweep away a man's all, house, goods, property, social position, family joys, and life itself; giving him in exchange squalid poverty, pinching want, blasted hopes, blighted home, begared wife, starving children, social degredation, a felon's cell, a drunkard's grave and a drunkard's hell! Great is whiskey—marvellous its powers and gifts—still more marvellous, the number and devotion of its votaries.

*P. S. DECHERT*, Democrat, was elected Senator from the 1st Philadelphia district, on Tuesday, by 1,348 majority. The vote was light, the Republicans, who carried the district at the October election by over 1,000 majority, allowing the election to go by default. The Democracy, appreciating the importance of the contest, polled a full vote, elected their candidate, and thus secure the organization and control of the State Senate—a matter of no small moment in its bearing on the Congressional and Legislative district apportionments, and the general legislation this winter.

THERE have been no movements of special importance in France during the past week. Frequent skirmishing takes place between French and German troops at various points, with indecisive results. From French sources, we have the announcement that the army of the Loire has been re-inforced and will soon attempt another forward movement, and that Paris is in good condition with ample supplies for months. The siege of Paris has now lasted three months. Another sortie is expected by the Germans. Accounts as to the probable bombardment of the city are conflicting.

Russia is reported as approving Prussia's purpose to absorb Luxembourg. An early meeting of the Conference on the Eastern question is expected, and hopes are entertained that the Conference may take steps to secure a settlement of the Franco German war.

CONGRESS adjourned yesterday, to meet again on the 4th of January. The Committees will then be prepared to report, and legislation will be begun in earnest. There will be but two months for work, the session expiring by constitutional limitation on the 4th of March.

THE difference between Democratic and Republican rule is, that the former creates debt and the latter pays it. Those who believe that debt is a blessing, and taxation a luxury, should be Democrats. Those who think different should be Republicans.

### THE PERRY COUNTY HORROR.

#### Alleged Murder and Forgery.

The excitement in Markleville and vicinity, the scene of the late terrible calamity, has undergone no subsidence—in fact, it has rather increased than diminished. There are very few who believe that the four members of the Boyer family who perished in the flames were not chloroformed and deliberately murdered. First it was supposed that the conflagration was traceable to the explosion of a coal-oil lamp, but investigation gave room for much doubt as to the correctness of this belief. The parties had apparently not moved; no effort had been made to escape the smoke or fire; the bodies lay in a natural sleeping posture. If the house had caught fire by a coal-oil lamp explosion, it was reasonable to suppose the inmates would have discovered the danger and struggled to extricate themselves from their impending fate. So reasoned nearly everybody who was made acquainted with the facts. The disappearance of over seven ounces of chloroform from the drug store of Dr. Ard, of New Bloomfield, on the Wednesday before the fire, which occurred on December 3, confirmed the opinion that the family were drugged and then committed to the flames. Some few suspected Thomas J. Boyer, son of a brother of the deceased, of having committed the double crime, and since then the sentiment has become almost universal in the vicinity of the catastrophe that he was the guilty man! On Thursday and Friday last an inquisition was held on the bodies of the deceased, and on Monday evening information was made before John R. Shuler, Esq., by District Attorney B. P. McIntire, charging that from the evidence elicited at the coroner's inquest it was believed "that Thomas J. Boyer, a son of J. P. Boyer, caused the death of John P. Boyer, Jane Ann Boyer, Elizabeth Boyer, and John Boyer, and then set fire to the dwelling house and consumed their bodies so as to conceal the heinous crime of murder." The same information charged him with having forged the name of Wilson Darlington, his father-in-law, to a note, for forty-five dollars, payable to A. S. Whitekettle; and, also, the name of his father to two notes given the Perry County Bank—one for two hundred dollars and the other for one hundred dollars; also, the name of his father to another note given to Wilson Darlington and A. B. Clouser for one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

On Tuesday morning Thomas J. Boyer was arrested by Sheriff Rinehart and imprisoned in the Perry county jail. The accused was formerly deputy under Sheriff Rinehart, and several months ago it was reported that he had been attacked by highwaymen and a sum of money belonging to Perry county taken from him. Since the late occurrences an impression has gained that his story was manufactured; that he promulgated it so that he might deceive the people and appropriate the money to his own use.

Thomas J. Boyer is a man aged about thirty years, and recently married a young daughter of Wilson Darlington, a resident of one of the rural districts of Perry county. Mr. Darlington is a gentleman of wealth and high respectability.

ODD FELLOWSHIP STARTED IN GERMANY.—A lodge of the independent Order of Odd Fellows, under the jurisdiction of the grand lodge of the United States, has been instituted at Stuttgart, in Germany, by the special deputy commissioned by the grand sire of the American order. The American order of Odd Fellowship has the indorsement of the Prussian government, secured through the influence of Minister Bancroft, and it is believed that the order will spread rapidly through the German confederation. There are many thousands of German Odd Fellows in this country.

THE Instructions with which General Schenck will go to England as Minister of the United States are said to embrace a demand for the payment of the losses of American shipowners by the Alabama, with interest added, reimbursement to our Government for expenses incurred in consequence of the depredation of English-Confederate cruisers, and public recognition of the principles of neutrality hitherto insisted on by the American Government.

VICTOR EMANUEL enters Rome on the 8th of January.

CONGRESSMAN R. R. BUTLER, of Tennessee, has been indicted by the Grand Jury in Washington, for forgery.

THE Philadelphia City Council has passed the bill creating a paid Fire Department in that city.

BENTZ's store, in Harrisburg, was robbed on Wednesday night. Goods to the amount of $3400 were taken.

RUSSIA sustains the Prussian demand on Luxembourg, and justifies the contemplated seizure of the Duchy.

A SHOOTING affray took place at El Paso, Texas, on the 7th inst., in which a judge and a leading lawyer were killed and a State Senator severely wounded.

COLONEL Robert Douglas, private secretary to President Grant, was severely injured by being thrown from a hack, in Washington last week.

GENERAL VALMASEDA assumed command of the island of Cuba on Friday; ex-Captain General De Rodas leaves for Spain.

BY a vote of seventy-one to sixty four the House refused yesterday to instruct the Ways and Means Committee to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the income tax. As a majority of the Senate are also opposed to immediate repeal, it is probable that any change in the law will be effected the present session.

## TREASON HONORED!

### DEBATE IN THE U. S. SENATE

### DEMOCRATIC ASSAULT ON THE SLEEPING LEGIONS OF OUR DEAD

### EULOGIUM OF GEN. ROBERT E. LEE

#### The Senate Vindicates the Heroic Dead

The debate in the U. S. Senate last week, on the proposition of Senator MCCREERY, of Kentucky, to remove the Union dead from "Arlington Heights," put the property in repair, and restore it to the Lee family, with indemnity for past use by the Government, has a more than passing interest, and we accordingly transfer to our columns a full abstract of it.

Mr. EDWARDS, of Vermont, objected to the introduction of the resolution, and said the idea that the Senate of the United States is to enter into an investigation as to whether there is not some contrivance by which the bones of our soldiers can be dug up on the other side of that Virginia stream and carried off somewhere else, and the property given back to its late rebel owners, was to his mind perfectly monstrous, and he hoped the Senate would not consent to receive or entertain such a proposition.

Mr. MCCREERY followed in a lengthly eulogium of Gen. Lee and defence of his resolution. He referred to the circumstances attending the recent decease of two of the foremost generals on either side in the late war, Lee and Thomas, and spoke of the friendly intimacy existing between these generals up to the commencement of the rebellion, when Thomas followed the starry emblem of the Union, and Lee resolved to stand or fall by the State that had given him birth; of the general sorrow and respect which manifested itself in either section succeeding the mournful intelligence of their decease. He proceeded to eulogize the inflexible virtue, military genius, and valor of General Lee, remarking that the American people would never relinquish the property which they had in the name and fame of the great Virginian. He then referred to the principal historic features of Lee's campaigns to show that with the means at his command possibly no other man could have accomplished results so vast.

During his remarks Mr. McCreery reviewed in detail the salient features of General Lee's civil and military service, particularly his recent efforts in connection with Jefferson College, his Revolutionary ancestry, and sincere devotion to duty. Referring to the sword as the least capable of all tribunals to decide a cause upon its merits, the speaker went on to argue that the judgment of the sword had not always commanded that universal respect which would have been expected from a court of so large a jurisdiction, and that history had enrolled the names of Hampden and Sidney upon the list of martyrs in the sacred cause of right.

Mr. EDMUNDS maintained that Gen. Lee had committed the crime of treason against more light, aginst better opportunities of knowing that he was committing it, than probably any man in the whole range of the Southern States. Instead of being the child of Virginia and wedded to the institutions of his State, and sharing destinies with a passionate enthusiasm, he was the child of the people; he was the ward of the nation. It had educated him, it had fed him, it had clothed him; it had instructed his military talents, which he turned against it at last. He lived at the capital, and when the capital called upon him to follow and defend the flag that he had been born under, and educated under, and protected under, and honored under, he turned his back to it deliberately, and planted his cannon in sight of the capital he had sworn to protect and defend.—But he [Mr. Edmunds] would not dignify the proposition by discussing it. Lee was now dead. The only regret, he thought, that rightminded men, who believed in the war, would have, was that General Lee had not died either in his youth or in his patriotic manhood, or even that he had not died earlier than he did by the hand of the law, which penality would have atoned in some measure for his crime.

[A discussion here followed as to the propriety of the Senate refusing leave to a member to introduce a resolution. Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, while professing no sympathy with the resolution of the Senator from Kentucky, opposed such action, as establishing a bad precedent. Messrs. Sumner and Edmunds, in reply, cited as precedents the refusal of the Senate to allow the introduction of bills for the annexation of Texas and for the repeal of the fugitive slave law. The Vice President also cited several instances, when the debate was resumed.]

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, protested against the consideration of the resolution. He had heard what he never expected to hear, an eulogy upon the character of General Lee in the Senate of the United States, and that, too, within sight of the graves of the victims of his rebellion. Hampden and Sidney did not die for human slavery, but for liberty. This man General Lee was, of all others in the rebellion, a sinner. He had sinned against light and knowledge. His Revolutionary ancestry, his oath of fealty as an officer of the United States, his finished education and high abilities, all forbade him thus to sin; and the enormity of his crime could not be concealed by decorating his grave with flowers of rhetoric. In a word, it was now proposed that the Senate should gravely consider a proposition to degrade the memories of the patriotic dead of Arlington by removing their bones to less hallowed ground in tender consideration of the rights of the widow of the arch-rebel of the most wicked rebellion in history.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, it may be that long service in this Chamber has enabled some Senators so to control their feelings that it is deemed dignified not to give expression to them. It may be, sir, that it is even prudent and that older Senators have learned that prudence, not to attempt to give utterance to sentiments which welled up in my bosom when I heard the opening sentences of the Senator from Kentucky. Those opening sentences uttered in this Chamber, coupling together the names of Thomas and of Lee, brought back to my recollection the utterance of a Senator who once occupied a seat in this chamber, and made at the time when Thomas and Lee were taking their departures upon the paths that were presented them. Stephen A. Douglas declared at that hour, that from that day hence there were but two classes in the nation—patriots and traitors.

And, sir, another feeling arose when I re-called that sentiment. It was this: I have heard it uttered elsewhere, I repeat it here, that since the day when the sword flamed at the east gate of Eden there has never been such an exhibition of magnanimity and of mercy as there has been by the United States toward those who engaged in the late rebellion; and it was illustrated to-day when the Senate of the United States could sit in patience and listen to a eulogy upon the man who on the day started out in the path of treason.

Has it ever been, sir, that such a rebellion against constituted government, carried on for years, has terminated not simply without the exaction of a single criminal for treason, but without even a trial for the purpose of defining the law of treason? And has it ever been before that the highest legislative tribunal of any nation has sat in patience and listened to a eulogy upon the chief conspirator engaged in tearing that Government down?

If the man upon whom this eulogy has been pronounced had been successful in the efforts in which the laurels this day thrown over his grave were won, where would this Senate have been sitting? Would this be a land of freedom, or would it not have been one over which the dark pall of slavery would have cast its shadow from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf? Should we be here to-day, sir, deliberating upon this question if the man upon whom this eulogy is passed had been successful in his efforts? And now, sir, as if to add to this proposition all the enormity that the proposition itself carries upon its face, what is proposed? General Lee starting out as the champion of the armies which sought to establish the doctrine of secession; his property consecrated by the nation as the burial ground of the martyrs who fell to seal the doctrine that our Constitution forms a nation from which no State can secede; to-day on the heights of Arlington the doctrine of secession lies buried beneath the bones of the thousands of men who fell to seal the covenant of the nation; and we have the spectacle to-day of a resurrectionist coming here and reaching his hand beneath the bones of the nation's martyrs to drag out the dead doctrine that lies interred beneath them. Shall it be done, sir? Can we sit in patience and listen to such a proposition as this?

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, said he would vote for the reception of the resolution, because he deemed it the right of any member of the Senate to introduce any resolution upon any subject which he may deem it his duty to present. Messrs. HARLAN, WILLY, and SAWYER opposed the reception of the resolution, characterizing it as improper and insulting to the country.

Mr. THAYER, of Nebraska, said a stranger in this Chamber for the last hour would hardly have supposed that he was in the American U. Senate. He would rather have imagined that he was in the confederate congress at Richmond six years ago, when eulogies were pronounced upon Stonewall Jackson.

I have predicted during the last three or four years that the time would come, if the policy of Congress was not rigidly carried out and adhered to in the southern States, when the leaders of the rebellion would sit in these seats and encomiums would be pronounced upon their acts. In one respect, the day has come sooner than I anticipated. The honorable Senator from Kentucky has thought proper to pronounce a glowing eulogium upon the leader of armies of the rebellion. I listened to him carefully, and not one word did I hear falling from his lips in condemnation of his treason.

The linking of the names of Thomas and Lee was unfortunate. It is true they were associated together in early life. Both were educated by the States to be its protectors when assailed; both took a solemn oath, written down by the recording angel, that they would forever be its defenders against foreign or domestic foes. The one—Thomas—nobly, sacredly grandly, kept his oath. He fought for the flag of the Union, and was faithful to the end. He has passed away. His name is inscribed on the rolls of immortal renown. The other was faithless to his solemn vow. With perjury in his soul he raised the black standard of treason, and through all the scenes and vicissitudes, the dangers and the trials and the battles of four years, he fought with his best energies and his best efforts to destroy the Union whose flag he had sworn to defend forever.

The Senator from Kentucky has no word of condemnation for this foul, glaring, damning treason. General Lee is held up as a model of virtue and right and truth to the youth of the American nation. That is what we witness here to-day. The proposition is made, and we are discussing the question of its reception, whether the graves of twenty thousand heroic dead, who died that the nation might live, shall be opened and their bones and their dust gathered up and scattered along the way, to be deposited somewhere else, to make way for the widow of the traitor whose hands were chiefly instrumental in taking the lives of that army of martyrs who sleep on the heights of Arlington. That is the spectacle which we now witness in the Senate of the United States, before six years have passed away from the laying down of the arms of the rebellion! The graves of those men who gave their lives that we might sit here in common with the people of the Union in the enjoyment of the blessings of the Union, purchased by their blood and their lives, are to be opened; an act of sacrilege is to be committed, in order that this property may be given back to the widow of Lee. Sir, as an American citizen, as a Senator of the United States, and as a soldier in the war for the Union, I enter my solemn protest against it.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New Hampshire. Mr. President quite enough, perhaps, has been said in relation to this subject; but it seems to me there is one element of turpitude in this resolution which has not been fully considered by the Senate. We are asked, not simply to inquire into the propiety of restoring this property to the widow of General Lee, but we are to inquire also as to the propriety of removing the dead who fell in the cause of the Union from that estate, in order that the widow of the great rebel may return and inhabit her old dwelling-place. It seems to me that that is an insult to all the dead who fell in the mighty struggle for the Union, and an outrage to all the living who fought for the great cause. It is not simply asking that their estate may be restored to the rank and file of the rebel army, but that *his* estate may be restored to the family of the arch traitor who left Washington after having been educated at the expense of the republic; left this very capitol, where, from his position, he was cognizant of all the secrets of the Administration and of its plans and policy to hurl back and crush treason, and took with him that knowledge to Richmond, that he might use it to overthrow the Government which had educated, trusted, and honored him. We are solicited now to restore to the widow and children of the man who added ingratitude and the betrayal of confidence to treason, the estate which he fled from in order to disintegrate the Union, destroy this capitol, and desolate the homes of the loyal States.

Sir, there is an audacity about this proposition which even excels that of Cataline when he came into the Roman senate as a traitor, and against whom Cicero pronounced that memorable oration which posterity can never forget. And yet, sir, as if the proposition itself was not enough, the Senate of the United States this morning is insulted by having a eulogy pronounced upon the leading traitor whose defection sent hundreds of thousands of loyal sons of the North to bloody graves and laid a burden of debt upon the country which our posterity for three generations cannot overcome—a debt which to-day is hampering the industry of the laboring poor all over the North and the South alike; that man of all others, upon whom the black stain of treason will rest in all the hereafter, is eulogized in the Senate of the United States, by an honorable Senator, and we are asked to inquire into the propriety of restoring to his widow this estate, from which the archrebel stole away, skirking back upon the Senate and upon the capital of the nation, and into the very face of the people, his accomplice, who assembled upon entertain this proposition in behalf of the man who prostituted his large ability and his great office to overthrow the Constitution of his country and trail its flag dishonored in the dust.

We are asked to dig up bones of the dead who are sleeping upon Arlington, and to lay them elsewhere, in order that the woman who fled even before her husband from the capitol may come back to dwell where our heroes fell for liberty and the nation's life. Sir, it is an outrage upon the loyal feeling of the country; it is an outrage on the dignity of the Senate, that this thing should be done. I am against it. Let them sleep where they are—the dead guard of the capital. I would not say one word or make one movement that would uncover the fires over which the ashes of time are settling; I would do nothing to cause a rekindling of the passions of the rebellion; but when treason itself, when rebellion itself, comes into the Senate and starts the sad and terrible memories of the past, I think it is due to ourselves, it is due to the loyal people of the country, it is due to the living heroes that fought for the Union, it is due to the dead, that we should rise up here and indignantly put our feet upon the pregnant purpose.

Mr. NYE, of Nevada, followed in an eloquent address, arguing against the reception of the resolution. He was followed by Mr. FLANAGAN, of Texas, in the same vein. Even Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, while defending the motives of the Senator from Kentucky, declared himself hostile to the proposition before the Senate.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts. Mr. President, being called to vote on the pending motion, I desire to say that I wish on this occasion to apply the parliamentary law in its strongest form. Whatever rigors it may have against propositions inopportune or offensive in character should be applied now, or they should never be invoked again; for never in this Chamber before was there similiar occasion for what I have called the rigors of parliamentary law. Therefore shall I vote for the most summary proposition to dispose of this resolution.

Beyond this, perhaps, there is no occasion for remark, especially when I consider how eloquent Senators have already characterized the proposition and the traitor whom it seeks to commemorate. I am not disposed to speak of General Lee. It is enough to say that he stands on the catalogue of those who have imbrued their hands in their country's blood. I hand him over to the avenging pen of History.

But there is one practical remark that I would make. I would call the attention of the Senate to the character of this proposition in another aspect. We all know the political associations of the honorable Senator who has introduced it. May we not regard this resolution as showing the sentiments of his associates? Does it not prefigure the policy that they would establish should they obtain power in the government of the country, as threatened by the Senator from Delaware, as threatened by other Senators and by other associates of those Senators? Do we not see here the policy that would be established—a policy which is to take the old rebellion by the hand; which is to install it in the high places of power, in the Executive Mansion, in these Halls of Congress?

Now, sir, could I make my voice heard from one end of this country to the other, from Massachusetts to Louisiana, it would be to warn against that political combination which shows its hands now in the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky.—Take warning. I would say to my fellow-countrymen everywhere, not only at the South but at the North, but especially at the South, that the political party with which the Senator is associated, should it obtain power in this nation, will establish the policy of which his resolution is the representative. That is the practical remark I have to make.

There is a fact which I think I ought to contribute to this debate. It so happened that I was with the late Mr. Stanton when he made the order for the burial of our patriot dead on the grounds of Arlington. He mentioned it; disclosed to me his reason. He said he meant to bury those dead there in perpetual guard over that ground, so that no person of the family of Lee should ever dare to come upon it unless to encounter the ghosts of those patriots. It was in that spirit that that ground was set apart. Now, as I understand, it is proposed to take up those remains and to give over the ground to the family of the traitor.

My friend by my side [Mr. NYE] has already used an expression which I think was a happy inspiration, when he said that those dead lying there were as sacred as the constitution itself. I think he was right. We may as well disturb our sacred text as disturb their remains. Over every grave are written words of warning. Do you remember, sir, in some respects the most memorable epitaph ever written, that over the remains of William Shakspeare? It is as follows:

> "Good Friend! for Jesus' sake forbear
> To dig the dust inclosed here.
> Blest be the man that spares these stones:
> And cursed he that moves my bones."

For two centuries and a half those words have guarded the sacred remains of England's greatest poet. I write them now over the grave of every one of our patriot dead. May they continue for centuries to come to guard their remains.

At this stage of the debate, the Democratic Senators grew restive and sought to evade a direct vote and prevailed on Mr. McCreery to ask leave to withdraw his resolution. Objection being made to this, Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, moved to lay the whole subject on the table. A long debate here sprung up as to the propriety of allowing the Senator from Kentucky to withdraw his resolution between Messrs. Edmunds, McCreery, Trumbull, Patterson, and Bayard, when finally the motion to lay on the table was defeated, ayes 9, nays 49, when the Senate was brought to a direct vote on the original motion to grant Mr. McCreery leave to introduce his resolution, with the following result:

YEAS—Messrs. Fowler, Hamilton of Maryland, McCreery, and Vickers—4.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbot, Ames, Anthony, Bayard Boreman, Brownlow, Buckingham, Cameron, Carpenter, Casserly, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Drake, Edmunds, Ferion, Flanagan, Gilbert, Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Harlin, Harris, Howard, Howe, Howell, Kellogg, Lewis, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Patterson, Pomeroy, Pool, Pratt, Ramsey, Revels, Rice, Robertson, Ross, Sawyer, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Willey, Williams, Wilson, and Windom—54.

ABSENT—Messrs. Cattell, Cragin, Davis, Ferry, Johnston, McDonald, Morrill of Maine, Osborne, Salsbury, Stockton, Thurman, Trumbull, Warner and Yates—14.

A PORTION of the well-known Barnum's Hotel property in Baltimore was sold on Friday at public auction for $200,000. Robert Fowler Esq., ex-State Treasurer, was the purchaser.

THE Philadelphia *Commercial List* announces the failure of fourteen firms interested in the shoe business, with total liabilities of $755,000.

### NOTICES OF BOOKS, &c.

GODEY'S LADY BOOK for January opens the year most auspiciously with a splendid steel plate engraving entitled "Looking at an Eclipse," beautifully followed by an elegant fashion plate. Then there are two colored cuts, printed on tinted paper, and numerous other engravings for designs in fancy work. The reading matter is of choice description, interesting and instructive. Now is the time to subscribe if you wish to please the ladies of your "castle." Published at $3 a year, by L. A. Godey, North-east Corner Sixth and Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

EVERY SATURDAY for December 17th is filled with illustrations from the best American and foreign artists. There is "Going to Court," by Darley; "Emigrants Landing at Castle Garden," by Eytinge; "December," by Gavarni; and numerous war scenes of great merit. The reading matter is varied and attractive, and will soon be reinforced by a serial story by Edmund Yates, which won the hearty commendation of Charles Dickens. *Every Saturday* has made room for itself with the American people.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.—The New Year number gives us two Steel Plates, one of them an exquisite "Bridesmaid," a colored two-paged steel Fashion Plate; a colored Lamp Mat; a pretty fancy wood-cut, "My Little Lady;" a popular piece of Music; and a profuse variety of illustrations of dress and fancy work. The new features announced in this number, that patterns of all these jackets, over-skirts, dresses, &c., are furnished cheaply and post-paid on application to the publisher, will be eagerly welcomed by the ladies; since it responds to the great practical question that every season presses upon them—"What shall we wear, and how shall we get it made?" The literary matter is most inviting.—Price $2.50 a year (which also includes a large steel engraving). Four copies, $8. Five copies, (and one gratis), $8. "The Lady's Friend" and "The Saturday Evening Post" (and one engraving), $4.00. Published by Deacon & Peterson, Philadelphia. Sample copies sent gratis, to those who mean business.

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PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for January, 1871, is already out, and is a marvel of beauty and merit. "Gracie's Pet" and "Coasting," are both beautiful engravings. The fashion plates of "Peterson" are always good and the one in the January number is a perfect gem of loveliness. The stories are all unusually good even for "Peterson." By all means subscribe for this Magazine now. The terms are two dollars a year, with great reductions to clubs, viz: 5 copies for $8.00, or 8 copies for $12.00, with an extra copy and a superb premium engraving to the person getting up the club. Specimens are sent gratis to those wishing to get up clubs. Address Chas. J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

THE January SCRIBNER'S, of which 100,000 copies are printed, is one of the handsomest numbers of a magazine ever issued. There are no less than ten illustrated articles, the general quality of the illustrations being far above the average of similar publications. The paper is of extra quality and the type is clear and beautiful. The leading article is an interesting account of "Fairmount Park," Philadelphia, and one of the most remarkable works of the kind in the world. Prof. Wilder gossips about "Kings of the Air," his article being elegantly illustrated. Next comes "Incidents of the Ice, or Christmas at the North Pole," by Dr. Hayes, a story founded upon a quaint Greenland legend, and presenting some striking phases of life and adventure within the Arctic Circle. Among the illustrated articles are "Ships," by J. T. Headley, and "Strasburg after the Bombardment," with pictures from photographs made especially for the magazine. Ex-minister John Bigelow contributes an important paper on the "Terms of Peace proposed by Its Great Powers." Mr. Crounse's "How we Escaped" and "Winter Sports" will attract immediate attention; while other interesting articles are entitled "A Christmas Eve in Germany," and "Tartini's Dream-Music." Two poems, "The Christmas Door" and "The Northern Lights," are illustrated. The latter by Thomas Moran; and Dr. Holland's "Christmas Carol" is accompanied by music, by George F. Root. In the "Topics of the Time," "Christmas," "The European Outlook," "Women and Wine," and "Bismarck and Napoleon" are discussed. "The Old Cabinet" talks about "the Bonapartes and Murats in Bordentown," and "Our Friend the President Incumbent." A department is introduced—"Home and Society," which includes "Holiday Shopping." "A Glance at the Fashions," "Christmas Greens" and "Parlor Bulbs."

REMEMBER Zinn & Co. keep nothing but the best of Groceries. 2t

## Special Notices.

WM. BLAIR & SON

acknowledge their indebtedness to a generous public for their patronage. Their large and constantly increasing business enables them to offer Fresh Goods at all times.

We are adding to our very large stock, from time to time, everything that particular living families require. We have something cheap and good for all. The whole line of our goods is down in price. Try our best Brownsville Coffee. Try our Japan Tea. Try our Buckwheat Flour. Try everything in our line that you may wish, and you will be pleased.

WILLIAM BLAIR & SON,
"South End," Carlisle, Pa.

Dec. 16, 1870.

### THE BREVITY OF LIFE.

> "Tis not for man to trifle, life is brief,
> Our age is but the falling of a leaf;
> We have no time to sport away the hours,
> All must be earnest in a world like ours.
> Not many lives, but one have we,
> How sacred should that one be."

And still how many throw away their lives, unable to fill any useful purpose, because some lingering disease unfits them for it, and they neglect or refuse to use the remedies within their reach. God in his wonderful arrangement of nature has provided an antidote for all the ills that human flesh is heir to, and by the aid of science the medicinal virtues of certain herbs, roots and barks have been combined and the result is known all over the civilized world as MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS. It thoroughly purifies the blood, invigorates the nervous system, and will soon be reinforced by a serial story by Edmund Yates, which won the hearty commendation of Charles Dickens. *Every Saturday* has made room for itself with the American people.

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## Legal Notices.

—Letters Testamentary on the estate of N. SLENTZ, sen., late of Gettysburg, having been granted to the undersigned, in said place, they hereby give notice to all indebted to said estate to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOEL B. DANNER,
JACOB SLENTZ,
Executors.

—Letters of Administration on the estate of HENRY STRINGER, deceased, late of Cumberland township, Adams county, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Germany township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL HERBST, Adm'r.

—Letters of Administration on the estate of SARAH M. HAGERMAN, deceased, late of Cumberland township, Adams county, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SOLOMON ROUTZAHN, Adm'r.

—Letters of Administration, with the will annexed, on the estate of JACOB BIRKHEAD, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ABSALOM ALBERT,
Administrator.

—Letters Testamentary on the estate of CONRAD ALBERT, late of Germany township, Adams county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ABSALOM ALBERT,
Administrator.

—Letters Testamentary on the estate of JOHN E. LINE, late of Latimore township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Dickinson township, Cumberland county, Pa., he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

THOMAS LEE, Ex'r.

—Minutes of "THE ADAMS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY" will meet in Agricultural Hall, in Gettysburg, Pa., on *Monday, January 2d, 1871*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the usual business—a full attendance is desired. Election will be held for officers, to serve the ensuing year, in accordance with the provisions of the charter. By order of the Board.

SAMUEL HERBST, President.
PETER A. SHORB, Secretary.

—Letters Testamentary on the estate of CHARLES J. EBERHART, late of Cumberland township, Adams county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE EBERHART,
DR. J. W. EICHELBERGER,
REV. PETER BORN,
Executors.

—Daniel Escutcheon resides in Straban township, in Emmittsburg, Md., and in Gettysburg, Pa.

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SOLOMON ROUTZAHN, Adm'r.

## Notice.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ex rel. Thomas Baltzell, Attorney General, vs. Gettysburg Railroad Co. } Jan. Term 1869. No. 36.

And now, to wit, Dec. 26, 1870, the Court appointed to make and report distribution of the fund in court arising from the sale of the Gettysburg Rail Road, etc., will meet the parties interested in his office, No. 241, Chestnut street, Philadelphia, on *Wednesday, December 28th, 1870*, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

SAMUEL G. THOMPSON, Master.

## Master's Notices.

—Notice is hereby given to all Legatees and Creditors concerned, that the Administrators hereafter mentioned will present the Orphans' Court of Adams county, on the first and allowance of their accounts, on TUESDAY, JANUARY, 1871, at 10 o'clock, A. M., viz:

The final account of Samuel Nagle, late of Butler township, Adams county, deceased.

The final account of Mrs. Elizabeth Hauch, widow and administratrix of the estate of Jacob Baumgardner, late of Mount Pleasant township, deceased.

The account of David Kendlehart, Executor of the last Will and Testament of James Kendlehart, deceased.

The account of Jonas Hollinger & Peter Myers, Executors of the Estate of Peter Hartman, deceased.

The first and final account of Thomas A. Duncan and Mary Reid, Administrators of the estate of Mary Reid, deceased.

The account of Wm. McSherry, surviving Executor of Wm. McSherry, deceased.

The account of Samuel G. Klinzer, deceased.

SAMUEL A. SWOPE, Register.

## APPEALS.

The Commissioners of Adams county hereby give notice that they have appointed the following times and places for holding the APPEALS, for the several boroughs and townships in said county, and where all persons interested may attend to hear appeals, between the hours of 9 A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M., of those days:

Monday, on Monday, January 9, for the township, on Monday January 9, at the house of Mrs. Sarah Hahn, in said township.

Tuesday, for the borough and township of Littlestown, on Tuesday, January 10, 1871, at the house of Mrs. Sarah Hahn, in said Littlestown.

Wednesday, for the borough of Hunterstown, on Wednesday, January 11, at the house of Geo. R. Yantis, in said Hunterstown.

Thursday, for the township of Mount Pleasant, on Thursday, January 12, at the house of Jeremiah Johns, in said township.

Friday, for the township of Conewago, on Friday, January 13, at the house of J. E. Smith, in said township.

Monday, for the township of Monaghan, on Monday, January 16, at the house of Jacob L. Gross, in Hunterstown.

Tuesday, for the township of Hamiltonban, on Tuesday, January 17, at the house of J. H. Wirt, in New Oxford.

Wednesday, for the township and borough of Berwick, on Wednesday, January 18, 1871, at the house of Mrs. Catharine Bream, in said Berwick.

Thursday, for the township of Huntington, on Thursday, January 19, 1871, at the house of Abner S. Hinkle, in said township.

Friday, for the township of Reading, on Friday, January 20, at the house of R. M. Dicks, in Hampton.

Saturday, for the township of Cumberland, on Tuesday, January 31, 1871, at the house of Daniel Culp, in Gettysburg.

Wednesday, for the township and borough of Gettysburg, on Wednesday, February 1, 1871, at the Commissioners' Office, in Gettysburg.

Thursday, for the township and York Springs borough, on Thursday, February 2, 1871, at the house of Jane Reed, in York Springs borough.

Friday, for the township of Union, on Friday, February 3, at the house of Mrs. Jane Reed, in York Springs.

Saturday, for the township of Liberty, on Saturday, February 4, at the house of Wm. Sadler, in Heidlersburg.

Monday, for the township of Franklin, on Monday, February 6, at the house of Isaac Myers, in Bendersville.

Tuesday, for the township of Menallen, on Tuesday, February 7, at the house of Peter Shively, in Bendersville.

Wednesday, for the township of Mountjoy, on Wednesday, February 8, at the house of John Nunnemaker, in Littlestown.

Thursday, for the township of Tyrone, on Thursday, February 9, at the house of Samuel S. Moritz, in Bendersville.

Friday, for the township of Oxford and Highland townships, on Friday, February 10, 1871, at the house of Francis Forney, in Oxford township.

MOSES HARTMAN,
EMANUEL HEINRICH,
FRANCIS WILL,
Commissioners of Adams county.
MYERS, Clerk.

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—Letters of Administration on the estate of SARAH BIRKHEAD, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SOLOMON ROUTZAHN, Adm'r.

—Letters of Administration, with the will annexed, on the estate of JACOB BIRKHEAD, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ABSALOM ALBERT,
Administrator.

—Letters Testamentary on the estate of CONRAD ALBERT, late of Germany township, Adams county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ABSALOM ALBERT,
Administrator.

—Letters Testamentary on the estate of JOHN E. LINE, late of Latimore township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Dickinson township, Cumberland county, Pa., he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

THOMAS LEE, Ex'r.

—Minutes of "THE ADAMS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY" will meet in Agricultural Hall, in Gettysburg, Pa., on *Monday, January 2d, 1871*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the usual business—a full attendance is desired. Election will be held for officers, to serve the ensuing year, in accordance with the provisions of the charter. By order of the Board.

SAMUEL HERBST, President.
PETER A. SHORB, Secretary.

—Letters Testamentary on the estate of CHARLES J

## Farm Garden & Household.

### RECIPES.

The following recipes we clip from our leading magazines:

COCOANUT CAKE.—One large cocoanut grated, three cups of sugar, four eggs, one cup of butter, one teaspoonful of soda, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar.

CUP PUDDING.—Beat three ounces of butter to a cream, add to it two ounces of pounded sugar, stir in three ounces of flour, and then a pint of milk; put the mixture into buttered cups, and bake it twenty minutes.

COCOANUT BISCUIT.—Scrape off the skin carefully, grate the nut very fine, add half the weight of powdered sugar. Mix well together with white of egg, drop on wafer paper in small rough knobs the size of a walnut, and bake in a slack oven.

COCOANUT JUMBLES.—One pound of sugar, half a pound of butter, four eggs, one pound of flour, half a teaspoonful of soda, the milk of the nut. Just before baking stir in the grated cocoanut. Drop it on tins.

SOMETHING NICE.—Beat three eggs very light, stir them with one pint of milk, slice some bread, dip into the eggs and milk, fry to a nice brown, sprinkle powdered sugar and cinnamon on the top. This is a French treat.

LITTLE WHITE CAKES.—Half a pound of dry sugar, rub into it a very little sugar, one ounce of butter, one egg, and a spoonful of thin cream, a few caraway seed, and as much milk as will make it into a paste. Roll out thin, and bake for fifteen minutes on a tin.

LEMON CAKE.—One pound of flour, six ounces of butter, six ounces of moist sugar three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, three eggs, and the rind of a large lemon, or two small ones, grated fine; a little milk to make it the proper stiffness. Bake for one hour in a quick oven.

PUMPKIN PIES.—MRS. S. Hannahs, Portage Co., O., "says: Pare the pumpkin, then grate it, and add sugar and ginger to taste, and milk enough to make it of the proper consistency; then line your pie tins with crust, put in your pumpkin, and bake in the ordinary way. After trying this once, no one will, I think, wish to go back to the old way of making pies of stewed pumpkin."

CREAM PUFFS.—One pint of water, one third of a pound of butter, three-quarters of a pound of flour, ten eggs; boil the water and butter together, and stir in the flour while boiling. When cool, add the eggs, well beaten, and a teaspoonful of soda; drop on tin sheets about the size of a dollar, and bake in a moderate oven fifteen minutes.

CREAM FOR THE PUFFS.—One cup of flour, two cups of sugar, four eggs, one quart of milk; beat the flour, sugar and eggs together, then stir with the milk while boiling, till it is of the consistency of thick cream; flavor with vanilla.—Make a small ring in each puff, and put in a spoonful of the cream.

RECIPE FOR A VERY FINE SPONGE CAKE.—The weight of four eggs in sugar, and the weight of two more in flour. Beat the whites of the six eggs to a stiff froth; stir the yolks and sugar to a frothy cream; put together, stir briskly, sift in the flour a little at a time and stir enough to get the flour in and *no more*. Put in a round cake tin with tube in the centre; bake in a quick oven. It rises very light.

All hygienists should know that sponge cake, to be good, must not be stirred at all after the flour is put in; it makes the cake very tough. No soda, no cream tartar.

IRISH GRIDDLE OR SLIM CAKES.—Rub two ounces and a half of butter into half a pound of flour with a little salt, make it into a stiff paste with a little milk, roll it out half an inch thick, and cut it into squares and rounds, or any shape you like. It will take half an hour to bake; it should be baked on a griddle over a stove, or in the oven with the door open.

FRENCH METHOD OF MAKING CURDS.—The French make their curds simply by allowing the milk to stand for a couple or three days without any preparation whatever. The second day the milk goes sour, the third it becomes curds with a rich cream on the top, and is then ready for eating with sugar. If allowed to stand longer than the time to solidify, the curds would go mouldy.

GINGERBREAD PUDDING.—Take a quarter of a pound of suet, flower, breadcrumbs, and molasses, a tablespoonful of sugar, and a tablespoonful of ginger. Mix, put into a mould, and boil for four hours. Fruit of lemon chips may be added if wished.

TO MAKE OLD KID GLOVES NEW.—Make a thick mucilage by boiling a handful of flax-seed; add a little dissolved soap; then when the mixture cools, with a piece of white flannel wipe the gloves, previously fitted to the hand; use only enough of the cleaner to take off the dirt, without wetting through the glove.

MOLASSES CANDY.—One teacupful of molasses, half a teacupful of any kind of sugar, a teaspoonful of vinegar, a piece of butter half the size of a nutmeg. Put the whole in a skillet on a hot fire, and boil exactly ten minutes, stirring all the time. Then set off to cool.—Pull it as soon as it is hard enough.

ALMOND CUSTARD.—Blanch and pound four ounces of sweet almonds and a few bitter ones. Boil them five minutes in a quart of milk, sweeten to your taste, and when blood warm stir in the beaten yolks of eight eggs, and the whites of four. Heat it and stir it till it thickens, then pour it into cups. Cut the reserved whites to a stiff broth, and put on the top.

REMOVING CORKS FROM BOTTLES.—Sometimes a cork is pushed down into the bottle or vial which it is desirable to remove. A very effectual way to do is to insert a strong twine in a loop and engage the cork in any direction most convenient. It can then be be withdrawn by a strong pull, the cork generally yielding sufficiently to pass through the neck.

TO CLEANSE PORK BARRELS, ETC.—Chemistry furnishes an agent in the permanganate of potassia, which fully meets this want. A pint of the permanganate of potassia, turned into the most nasty, filthy cider, beer or pork barrel, rinsed about a few times, will entirely decompose all fungoid growths and fermenting matter, and render the cask as sweet as those that are new. The only way to remove immediately the odor of carbolic acid from the hands is to immerse them in the liquid permanganate.

HUNTER'S PUDDING.—Mix together one pound of flour, one pound of finely chopped suet, one pound of currants, one pound of chopped raisins, four ounces of sugar, the outer rind of half a lemon grated, six berries of allspice finely powdered, and a quarter of a teaspoon full of salt; when well mingled add four well beaten eggs, a glass of brandy, and one or two tablespoonfuls of milk to reduce all to a thick batter; boil in a cloth nine hours, and serve with brandy sauce. This pudding may be kept for six months after boiling, if closely tied up; it will be required to be boiled an hour when it is to be used.


## Groceries

### WM. J. MARTIN,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in

### GROCERIES & LIQUORS.

A large lot of GROCERIES that I am selling Cheap for Cash.

### CHOICE LIQUORS,

Old Rye Whiskey eight years old.

Very old French Brandy.

ALL OTHER KINDS OF LIQUORS.

A general assortment of BITTERS, among which are Mishler's Herb Bitters.

PURE LIQUORS for Medical purposes, at WM. J. MARTIN'S.

TABLE CUTLERY, Glass-ware, Queensware, &c., at WM. J. MARTIN'S.

April 30, 1868—tf

### NEW GROCERY.

### JESSE M. WALTER

HAS opened a new Grocery Store, adjoining his residence on York street, and will always keep on hand

### PRIME GROCERIES

of all kinds—Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Syrup, Molasses, Fish, Salt, Pepper, Spices, &c. Also, Confections, Fruits, Nuts, Soaps, and Notions generally. He has now on hand a fine lot of HAMS for family use.

☞All of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. Call and examine.

THE HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN FOR

### BUTTER & EGGS.

Gettysburg, Sept. 30, 1870.—tf

### NEW GROCERY.

HAVING purchased from Mr. AMOS ECKERT his Grocery establishment, on the Northwest corner of Centre Square, GETTYSBURG, Pa., and laid in a new stock of Goods, I respectfully invite my friends and the public to give me a call. In addition to a large and varied stock of prime

### Groceries, Notions, &c.,

I will keep constantly on hand the best quality of

Queensware, Fire-Proof and Glassware,

Fruits, Confections, &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest cash rates.

H. H. BEAMER.

June 24, 1870.—tf

### WM. BOYER & SON,

DEALERS IN

### GROCERIES, NOTIONS,

### TOBACCOS,

Also Stone, Wooden and Willow-ware.

A general assortment of all Goods usually kept in A FAMILY GROCERY.

Dec. 4, 1867—tf

## Coal, Lumber, Lime, &c.

### COOK AND PARLOR

### STOVES.

OF ALL KINDS.

The latest and most approved styles.

### TIN, SHEET-IRON AND

### HOLLOW WARE,

OF ALL KINDS.

### COAL & LUMBER

Call and Examine!

### C. H. BUEHLER'S

### WARE ROOMS,

CORNER OF CARLISLE & RAILROAD STREETS.

DANIEL CASSMAN. HENRY OVERDEER.

### NEW FIRM.

### COAL AND LIME!

THE undersigned have entered into partnership under the firm of CASSMAN & OVERDEER and will carry on the

### Lime Burning Business,

at the old stand—the Gettysburg Lime Kilns, on the corner of Railroad and Stratton streets.—Farmers and others can rely on getting the best of Lime at all times, and at lowest market rates.

### COAL,

of lowest prices.

Lime and Coal delivered anywhere in Gettysburg.

DANIEL CASSMAN,
HENRY OVERDEER.

Oct. 28, 1870.—tf

### 1870. MILLINERY. 1870.

Miss McCREARY

WILL open on Saturday, Nov. 5th, a large and elegant assortment of winter

### BONNETS & HATS,

at prices ranging from 75 cents to $10.00. Also, Painted and Ilat Frames, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, French Flowers, Fringe, Crape, Lace, Ribbed, Plaid Grenadine, Barage, Jets, &c. Also, a new variety of

### Toilet and Fancy Goods.

She invites the attention of Ladies to her assortment which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Oct. 26, 1870.—2m

### Notice to the Public!

THE undersigned is running a Line of Stages between Gettysburg and Hanover, leaving the former place on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 o'clock, A. M., passing by Littlestown, Wayneboro', Mountville and the former postoffice, Penna. Returning will leave Hanover on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, arriving in Gettysburg in time for the afternoon mail. Good accommodations will be furnished for passengers. Those wishing to make connection with the Cars of Baltimore, for Baltimore.

ANNA WARNER.

May 22.—tf

## Forwarding Houses.

### LOOK HERE!

THE undersigned has leased the Ware-house on the corner of Stratton street and the Railroad, Gettysburg, Pa. and will carry on the

### Grain & Produce Business

in all its branches. The highest prices will always be paid for Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Clover and Timothy Seeds, Flaxseed, Guanos, Hay and Straw, Dried Fruit, Nuts, Soap, Hams, Shoulders and Sides, Potatoes, with everything else in the country produce line.

### GROCERIES

OF ALL KINDS

constantly for sale, Coffees, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Teas, Spices, Salt, Cheese, Vinegar, Soda, Mustard, Starch, Brooms, Buckets, Blacking, Soap, &c.; also, Coal Oil, Fish Oil, Tar, &c. FISH of all kinds; Spikes and Nails; Smoking and Chewing Tobaccos.

He is always able to supply a first-rate article of Flour, with the different kinds of Feed.—Also, Ground Plaster, with Guanos and other fertilizers. COAL, by the bushel, ton or car load.

He will also run a

### Line of Freight Cars

to No. 165 North Howard street, BALTIMORE, and No. 611 Market street, PHILADELPHIA.—All goods sent to either place will be received and forwarded promptly. All goods should be marked "CRESS' CAR."

April 2, 1868.—tf JOHN CRESS.

JOSEPH WIBLE. J. R. WIBLE.

### Joseph Wible & Son,

PRODUCE DEALERS,

*South-east cor. of Railroad and Washington sts., GETTYSBURG, PA.*

HIGHEST cash price paid for all kinds of Grain, Hay, Straw and Country Produce generally. Constantly on hand for sale all kinds of

### GROCERIES,

The best brands of FERTILIZERS constantly on hand, or secured at short notice.

April 22, 1870.—tf

### ROBERT M'CURDY,

DEALER IN

*FLOUR, GRAIN, GROCERIES, &c.*

GETTYSBURG, PA.

THE undersigned is paying at his Warehouse, in Carlisle street adjoining Buehler's Hall, the highest prices for

*Flour, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Buckwheat, Clover and Timothy-Seeds, Potatoes, &c.*

and invites producers to give him a call before selling. He has constantly on hand for sale,

A LARGE SUPPLY OF GROCERIES

Molasses, Syrups, Coffees, Sugars, &c., with Salt Fish, Tea, Soaps, Bacon and Lard. Tobaccos, &c. Also, the best brands of FLOUR, with Feed of all kinds. He likewise has

*SEVERAL VALUABLE FERTILIZERS,*

Soluble Pacific Guano, Rhodes' Phosphate and Mexican Guano.

☞Whilst he pays the highest market prices for all he buys, he sells at the lowest living profits. He asks a share of public patronage, received by give satisfaction.

ROBERT M'CURDY.

July 23, 1869.—tf

### NEW FIRM.

### BIGHAM & BROTHER.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION HOUSE,

*GETTYSBURG, PA.*

THE undersigned, having entered into partnership under the firm of BIGHAM & BROTHER, will carry on the Forwarding and Commission business, at the old stand, on the corner of Washington and Railroad streets, and devote to it their entire time and attention. The HIGHEST MARKET PRICE will be paid at all times for Grain and Produce.

☞A regular line of Freight Cars will leave our Warehouse every *TUESDAY NOON*, for Baltimore and Philadelphia, and accommodation trains will be run as occasion may require. By this arrangement we are prepared to convey Freight at all times to and from these cities. All business of this kind entrusted to us, will be promptly attended to. Our cars run to the Warehouse of Stevenson & Sons, 165 North Howard street, Baltimore, and to Burk's Warehouse, 822 Market street, Philadelphia.

We will also keep constantly on hand the best of

### Groceries of all kinds,

Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Spices, Fish, Salt, Syrups, Oils, Tobacco, Bacon, Lard, &c., which will be sold at lowest cash rates.

WM. M. BIGHAM,
JAMES BIGHAM.

Aug. 12, 1870.—tf

## Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

### Hardware and Groceries.

The subscribers have just returned from the cities with an immense supply of Hardware and Groceries, which they are offering at their old stand on Baltimore street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock consists in part of

*Carpenter's Tools, Blacksmith's Tools, Coach Findings, Shoe Findings, Cabinet-Maker's Tools, Housekeeper's Fixtures, All kinds of Iron, &c., &c., &c.*

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,

Oils, Paints, &c. There is no article, included in the several departments mentioned above but what can be had in this Store. Every class of Mechanics can be accommodated here with tools and findings, and Housekeepers can find every article in their line. Give us a call as we are prepared to sell as low for cash as any, either from out of the City.

DAVID ZIEGLER.
May 25, 1867—tf JUEL B. DANNER.

### NEW STORE!

*SWEITZER & BROTHER,*

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

### Hardware and Groceries,

Carlisle St., near the Railroad, Gettysburg.

HARDWARE—Includes Builders' Hardware generally, Nails, Locks, Glass, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Tar and Brushes, &c. We call the attention of Blacksmiths to our assortment of Iron, Steel, Horse Shoes and Horse Shoe Nails, &c. &c.

HOUSE KEEPERS are invited to examine our stock of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Buckets, Tubs, &c.

GROCERIES, such as Coffees, Sugars, Teas, Spices, Syrups, Vinegar, Soaps, &c., all of which we will constantly keep on hand. All sold low for cash.

Here is the place to buy cheap. Don't forget to call and examine our stock of goods.

SWEITZER & BRO.

Oct. 7, 1870—tf

## Sewing Machines.

THE ORIGINAL

### Howe Sewing Machine

IMPROVED.

*Its Simplicity, Durability, Ease of Operation,*

Perfection in mechanical construction, lightness and Beauty in Style and finish, and adapted to a large range of work, renders it THE BEST

### Sewing Machine in the Market.

An earnest invitation is extended to those about to purchase a Sewing Machine to call and examine this Machine and be convinced of its merits.

☞All orders promptly attended to. Machines delivered to all parts of the County.

H. H. ROWE, *Agent,*
Baltimore Street, Gettysburg, Pa.

Nov. 4, 1870.—tf

### HOWE MACHINES!

THE LATEST IMPROVED AND GENUINE

*ELIAS HOWE, JR.,*

### SEWING MACHINES.

JACOB F. THOMAS, *Agent,*
GETTYSBURG, PA.,

*At his residence on York Street.*

ORDERS will be promptly attended to. Machines delivered to all parts of the county and instructions given gratis.

☞The public are cautioned against parties who use the name of HOWE in connection with their machines on account of the popularity of the Howe Machines. There are none GENUINE except those having the likeness of ELIAS HOWE, Jr. on it, &c.

[Feb. 26, 1870.—tf

## Financial.

GETTYSBURG

### NATIONAL BANK!

### Government Bonds of all kinds,

*BOUGHT AND SOLD.*

**The Highest Premium paid on Gold and Silver.**

### Coupons Cashed or Collected.

Persons desiring to invest in STOCKS or BONDS of any kind, are invited to call, as we have the facilities of New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore markets. Consequently all orders are promptly executed

Persons possessing COUPON BONDS, and desiring for safety to convert into Registered, are requested to call, as we have the advantage to transfer at a trifling expense.

INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS *advanced*

1 *per cent. viz:*

5 PER CENT. for 1 year,

4 PER CENT. for 6 months,

3 PER CENT. for 3 months.

Persons wishing information in regard to U. S. Bonds and Stocks of all kinds, are requested to give us a call, and we will cheerfully give any information.

J. EMORY BAIR, Cashier.

Gettysburg, Nov. 5, 1869—tf

### 5-20'S AND 1881'S

BOUGHT, SOLD AND EXCHANGED ON THE MOST LIBERAL TERMS.

### GOLD BOUGHT & SOLD

AT MARKET RATES.

### COUPONS CASHED!

### PACIFIC R. R. BONDS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

### STOCKS

Bought and Sold on Commission only.

Accounts received and Interest allowed on daily balances subject to check.

### DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South 3rd Street.

PHILADELPHIA, PENN'A.

March 24, 1870.—1y

## Farming Implements, &c.

### DODGE'S PATENT REAPER AND MOWER

AND SELF RAKER.

THIS machine has met with the most complete success. In every section where it has been introduced, it has taken precedence over those machines which have heretofore ranked as first-class. It is a combined Self-Rake and a superior Mower.

A careful examination will convince any one of its superior merits over all others, in simplicity, strength and durability. As a self-raking Reaper it has no equal to *our knowledge*.

The Dodge rake is attached to no other machine in the United States, except to this machine.—Built by the DODGE & STEVENSON Manufacturing Co., Auburn, New York.

READ THE NOTICE OF THE COMPANY TO OUR AGENTS:

Having been informed that certain manufacturers in this and elsewhere are building Reapers, with DODGE'S SELF-RAKE attached, we ask you to furnish us the names of all persons reading or purchasing the machines, as we have never licensed any person or persons to manufacture said SELF-RAKE, or any part thereof, and will prosecute to the full extent of the law all persons manufacturing, selling or using said Self-rake except of our manufacture.

JOHN A. DODGE, President.

We have that confidence in this machine that we are willing to let those wanting a machine test it with any other machine they may wish, and keep the one preferred, at the same price.

Farmers wanting Droppers attached can be accommodated.

For the benefit of those wanting machines we should refer them to a few of those to whom we have sold, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Henry Culp | Peter Mackley, |
| John Slaybaugh, | Wm. Furgus, |
| Jesse D. Newman, | Elisha Penrose, |
| George E. Hunter, | John Deardorff, |
| Abraham Wright, | Jonathan Hay, |
| David Plank, | Jonathan Wisler, |
| John Hockersmith, | James Hickley, |
| Peter Rettoman, | Daniel Settle, |
| Henry Beyer, | John Bender, |
| Christian Shriver, | John Ickes, |
| Ross Hunter, | Henry King, |
| John Lower, | Andrew Weikert, |
| John N. Boyer, | J. J. Kerr, |
| George Hafle, | |

*On Hand a few Second Hand Reapers.*

Also, WIRE-TOOTH HAY RAKES, of different make, amongst which is the Brandt Rake. A few PLOUGHS of different kinds. Thresher and Separator one of the best and cheapest ever offered in this county. HARRISBURG FANNING MILL and Farm Implements generally.

☞Persons wishing to examine machines will find them at the warehouse of COMPTON, LIMAN & SON, Gettysburg, Pa., or at the residence of the subscriber, 2 miles from Gettysburg, on the Harrisburg road.

EXTRAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND in case of breakage. All wanting Circulars will address the subscriber, Gettysburg, Pa.

WM. WIBLE, Agent.

May 27, 1870.—tf

## Watches and Jewelry.

### WATCHES & JEWELRY.

WM. P. M'CARTNEY wishes to inform his customers and the public generally, that having purchased the entire stock of Mr. (L. W. S. Soper,) in the Watch and Jewelry Store on Baltimore street, Gettysburg, he will spare no effort to give satisfaction to all.

He has just returned from the city with a splendid assortment of

GOLD and SILVER AMERICAN and SWISS WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER, TEA and TABLE SPOONS, FORKS, GOLD, SILVER and STEEL FRAMES SPECTA-CLES; also, CLOCKS of the best Manufacture. MUSICAL IN-STRUMENTS, VIOLIN & GUITAR STRINGS, SCREWS and BRIDGES.

☞Watch and Clock work warranted for one year. Jewelry repairing executed in a neat and workmanlike manner. [Sept. 10, 1869—tf

### CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A. R. FEISTEL,

Has removed his shop to York street, opposite the Globe Inn, Gettysburg, where he has constantly on hand a fine assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,

Old Silver taken in exchange. All kinds of REPAIRING done, and charges moderate. All work warranted to give satisfaction.

Nov. 26, 1870.—tf

## Books, Magazines, &c.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS!

### Everybody's Lawyer

AND

### BOOK OF FORMS.

By FRANK CROSBY, Esq.,

Member of the Philadelphia Bar.

ENLARGED AND THOROUGHLY REVISED.

By S. J. VANDERSLOOT, Esq.,

Member of the Philadelphia Bar.

**608 pp. 12mo. Law Style. $2 00.**

THIS UNEQUALLED BOOK concerns the property, business, individual rights, and social privileges of every one, and affords a fund of legal knowledge that to many will make it worth its weight in gold. The simplicity of its instructions, the comprehensiveness of its subject, the accuracy of its details, the facilities afforded in its perfect arrangement, and the conciseness and the attractiveness of its style, as well as its cheapness, make it the most desirable of all legal hand-books. No effort or expense has been spared in adapting it thoroughly to the times, and affording in it the most recent and useful information.

IT CONTAINS THE

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Pension Laws, With Necessary Forms;
Internal Revenue Laws, With Stamp Duties;
Post-Office Regulations, With Postage Rates;
Etc., etc.

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### Laws of all the States

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| Acknowledgments, | Credits, | Naturalization, |
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| Assignees, | Hotels, | Receipts, |
| Assignments, | Landlords, | Releases, |
| Awards, | Libel, | Rights, |
| Bills, | Liens, | Slander, |
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LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS are offered to agents everywhere. This work is the most complete of its kind ever published, and presents excellencies that commend it to all engaged in the affairs of every-day life. Every Farmer, Business Man, Tradesman, Lumberman, Politician, Property Holder, Bankrupt, Professional Man, and every one having a family, will find it interesting, instructive, valuable, and full of information.

SEND FOR OUR LARGE AND HANDSOME SIXTY-FOUR PAGE CATALOGUE of nearly One Thousand standard and choice works, its character throughout is such as to command the confidence of all experienced canvassers, and the approval of the public.

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For terms to agents, and other information, address

JOHN E. POTTER & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
614 *AND* 617 *SANSOM STREET,*
PHILADELPHIA.

Oct. 28, 1870.—3m

## Railroad Time Tables.

### Gettysburg Railroad.

TIME TABLE.

TRAINS now run on the Gettysburg Railroad as follows:

FIRST TRAIN leaves Gettysburg at 8.10 A. M., Granite 8.22, Gulden's 8.25, New Oxford 8.38, arrive at Hanover at 9, and leave at 9.10, arrive at Hanover Junction at 10 A. M., arrive at Baltimore at 12.30 P. M., York 11.45 A. M., Harrisburg 1.10 P. M.

SECOND TRAIN leaves Gettysburg at 1 P. M., Granite 1.12, Gulden's 1.15, New Oxford 1.30, Hanover 1.55, arrives at Hanover Junction at 2.40, Baltimore 6.15, York 3.10, Harrisburg 4.25.

FIRST TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 10.40 P. M., Harrisburg 3.35 A. M., York 6.30, Hanover Junction 7.30, Hanover 9, New Oxford 9.40, arrive at Gettysburg at 10.30.

SECOND TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 8.30 A. M., Harrisburg 8 A. M., York 9.30, Hanover Junction 11.15, Hanover 11.55, New Oxford 12.08, Gulden's 12.20, Granite 12.23, arrives at Gettysburg 12.40 P. M.

THIRD TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 12.40 P. M., Harrisburg 1.22 P. M. York 3, Hanover Junction 3.40 Hanover 4.25, New Oxford 4.40, Gulden's 4.53, Granite 4.56, arrives at Gettysburg at 5.10.

R. McCURDY, Sup't.

Dec. 9, 1870.—tf

### READING RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

MONDAY, NOV. 21st, 1870.

Great trunk line from the North and Northwest for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: at 3.10, 8.10, 10.00 a. m., and 2.00 p. m. connecting with similar Trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.10 a. m., 3.50, 5.30 and 10.00 p. m. respectively.—Sleeping Cars accompany the 3.10 and 2.00 p. m. Train with all connections.

Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.00 noon and 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping Cars accompany the 5.00 p. m. train from New York without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8.10 a. m., and 2.50 and 6.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way Stations; 6.05 p. m., train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Rail Road, leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 5.00 10.30, 12.45 noon and 4.45 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.00 noon and 5.00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.50 a. m., 12.30 noon, 3.55 and 8.45 p. m.

Mail Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting with similar train for East Penn's Railroad, returning from Reading at 6.20 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a. m., and 3.10 p. m., Auburn at 10.12 a. m., Shamokin at 7.50 and 11.20 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a. m., and 12.50 noon, Mahanoy City at 7.51 a. m., and 1.35 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.38 a. m., and 2.40 p. m., for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a. m., for Harrisburg, and 12.05 noon, for Reading and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.30 a. m. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.45 p. m. passes Reading at 7.25 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.10 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train, leaves Pottstown at 7.00 a. m. returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.00 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.30 a. m., and 6.15 p. m. for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Perkiomen Railroad Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.45, 9.05 a. m., 3.00 and 5.30 p. m.; returning, leave Schwenksville at 7.00, 9.20 a. m., 12.50 noon and 4.30 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad Trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m., and 6.30 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.00 and 11.25 a. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m., 2.25 and 5.00 p. m., returning leave Downington at 6.25 a. m., 12.45 noon and 5.15 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m. (the 8.00 a. m. Train running only to Reading,) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., Harrisburg at 3.10 a. m., and 4.05 p. m.; leave Allentown at 5.40 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m., and 10.05 p. m., for Harrisburg, at 1.00 a. m. for New York, and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.25 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced Rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

Reading, Pa., Dec. 2, 1870.

## Book and Job Printing

OF ALL KINDS

Done with neatness, cheapness and dispatch at the Star and Sentinel Office.

## Medical.

### MANHOOD

IN THE YOUNG AND RISING GENERATION

The vegetative powers of life are strong, but in a few years how often the pallid hue, the lack-lustre eye and emaciated form, and the impossibility of application to mental effort, show its baneful influence. It soon becomes evident to the observer that some depressing influence is checking the development of the body. Consumption is talked of, and perhaps the youth is removed from school and sent into the country. This is one of the worst movements. Removed from ordinary diversions of the ever-changing scene of the city, the powers of the body, too much enfeebled to give zest to healthful and rural exercise, thoughts are turned inwards upon themselves.

If the patient be a female, the approach of the menses is looked for with anxiety, as the first symptom in which Nature is to show her saving power in diffusing the circulation and visiting the cheek with the bloom of health. Alas! increase of appetite has grown by what it fed on; the energies of the system are prostrated, and the whole economy is deranged. The beautiful and wonderful period in which body and mind undergo so fascinating a change from child to woman, is looked for in vain: the parent's heart bleeds in anxiety, and fancies the grave but waiting for its victim.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for Weakness arising from excesses or early indiscretion, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Langour, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Enormous Appetite with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance and Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Frequently Black Spots Flying before the Eyes, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness, with Horror of Society. Nothing is more desirable to such patients than Solitude, and nothing they more dread, for Fear of Themselves; no Repose of Manner, no Earnestness, no Speculation, but a hurried Transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this Medicine invariably removes—soon follow Loss of Power, Fatuity, and Epileptic Fits, in one of which the patient may expire.

During the Superintendence of Dr. Wilson at the Bloomingdale Asylum, this sad result occurred to two patients; reason had for a time left them, and both died of epilepsy. They were of both sexes, and about twenty years of age.

Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases Insanity and Consumption? The records of the Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sudden and quite destitute—neither Mirth or Grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woeful measures wan Despair
Low sullen sounds their grief beguiled."

Whilst we regret the existence of the above diseases and symptoms, we are prepared to offer an invaluable gift of Chemistry for the removal of the consequences. HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU. There is no tonic like it. It is an anchor of hope to the surgeon and patient, and this is a testimony of all who have used or prescribed it.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.—Price $1.25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address

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NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

T. HELMBOLD.

July 29 1870.—1y

## Medical.

### A Great Medical Discovery

DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

### VINEGAR BITTERS.

Hundreds of thousands bear testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

WHAT ARE THEY?

THEY ARE NOT A VILE

FANCY DRINK,

Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and a LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all the poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these bitters according to direction and remain long unwell, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Intermittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

BILIOUS, REMITTENT and INTERMITTENT FEVERS, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great Rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others with their vast tributaries, during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during the seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. These are always more or less obstructions of the liver, a weakness and irritable state of the stomach, and great torpor of the bowels, being clogged up with vitiated accumulations. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. WALKER'S Vinegar Bitters, as they will speedily remove the dark colored viscid matter with which the Bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs. The universal popularity of this valuable remedy in regions subject to miasmatic influences, is sufficient evidence of its power as a remedy in such cases.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous